A LEAF FROM THE NATIONAL LEDGER,

THE BEST ARGUMENT FOR A REFORM. The Prosecution Closed and the Defense Opened

The Exact Size of the "Mileage" Leaks.

Milenge of the Thirty-Eighth Congress Two

W. McClurg. Mo. D. McLudoe, Wi. P. McDowell, Ind. Middleton, N. J.

rown, Mo 3168 00 Ten Eyek, N. J .. Henderson, Mo Hendricks, Ind. Hicks, Md Hieward, Mich. Total mileage. House.

\$1,895,000.00

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

MR. LINCOLN AND THE REBEL LEGISLATURE OF VIR-GINIA-HIS TELEGRAM TO GEN. WEITZEL-CARD FROM THE HON. ED. MCPHERSON.

To the Little of The N Y. Tribune.

SIR: Your Richmond correspondent of the 5th, has noted and commented upon the fact that Mr. Lincoln's telegram to Gen. Weitzel, forbidding the assembling of Rebel Legislators and others in April of last year, has never been published. It is a document of historic interest, both for its subject matter and for the fact that it it was the last telegram penned by Mr. Lincoln. Some weeks ago, I obtained from Mr. Secretary Stanton

a copy for my forthcoming political manual of 1866, from

ing it:

OFFICE UNITED STATES MIRITARY TELEGRAPH

WAS DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1886.

Major Gen. WILLIEL, Richmond, Fa.,

I have just seen Judge Campbell's letter to you of
the 7th. He assumes, as appears to me, that I have
called the insurgent Legislature of Virginia together,
us the rightful Legislature of the State, to settle all differences with the United States. I have done no such thing. I spoke of them not as a Legislature, but as "the gentlemen who have acted as the Legislature of Virginia in support of the Rebellion," I did this on purpose to exclude the assumption that I was recognizing them as a rightful body. I dealt with them as men having rower for the contraction. them as men having power de facto to do a specific thing, to wit: "To withdraw the Virginia troops and other support from resistance to the General Govern-ment," for which, in the paper handed by Judge Campbell, I promised a specific equivalent, to wit: A remission to the people of the State, except in certain cases, the confiscation of their property. I meant this, and no more. Inasmuch, however, as Judge Campbell misconstrues this, and is still pressing for Campbell misconstrues this, and is still pressing for an armistice contrary to the explicit statement of the paper I gave him, and particularly as Gen. Grant has since captured the Virginia troops, so that giving a consideration for their withdrawal is no longer appli-cable, let my letter to you and the paper to Judge Campbell both be withdrawn or countermanded, and he be notified of it. Do not allow them to assemble; but if any have come, allow them safe return to their A. LINCOLN

Your correspondent seems to think that it has been intentionally withheld. I am sure this is an error. Mr. Stanton responded to my request, as I have no doubt he would have done to any one else desiring it for publication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant. Enwir, McPherson, Clerk H. R. U. S.

The Hon. J. W. Potterson Nominated for U. S. Scuntor from New-Hampshire.

Concome N. H. Thursday, June 14-10-45 p. m.
The Republican cancus has just nominated the Hon.
James W. Patterson for United States Schalor, on the
fourth ballot, by a vote of 124 out of 205.

Rebellion in Honduras.

New OFIGAN. Thursday, June 11 1866.

Advices from Honduras state that Gen. Alvarez leads
the insurgents, and Gen. Carbonez the Government
trees.

The recent action there hated 24 hours, in which the A forced loan is feared at Pruxillo.

THE STRONG-BENNETT LIBEL SUIT.

Opening Speech of the Counsel for the Plaintiff.

THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

rount was argued at some length, and the court finally relea-tile paper as forming part of the testimony taken in the case.

The case was then opened by Mr. C. M. Briggs for the de-fense. He said that the results of this action could not be limited to the defendant, nor to the parties particularly inter-cated in the suit themselves. It was time that the claim was made against the defendant personally, but upon an examina-tion of the evidence to be offered for the defense, and which bore upon the case, it would be seen that the question would be whether official corruption should go unheeded or receive its just condemnation from the people. If the question was merely whether the defendant should pay a few dollars of not, their task would be a light one; but it became a part of the duty of the defense to show that our Government were being made mere contrivances by which one man may secure his own selfish purposes at the expense of the public, then this action on which Demas Strong as Senator in the "ring" has no public importance. If the people have rights except the right to be sold out and plundered by those who had official positions, then in vain are all these privileges and liberties, which the sacrifices of our ancestors have secured to us, but if this action demands that persons holding official positions may The case of Senator Strong agt. George C. Bennett, proprietor of The Brooklyn Times, for a libelous article in his journal, was resumed yesterday morning at the Kings County action on which Deans Strong as Senator in the "ring' has no public importance. If the people have rights except the right to be sold out and plundered by those who had official positions, then in vain are all these privileges and liberties, which its searcines of our accessors have accured to us, but if this action demands that persons holding official positions may be held to a strict accountability to perform the duties bounestly, then the defense in this action will not be in vain. In opening this case, it is in my province to call your attention to the nature of the defense, and it will be my purpose to call your attention to the instead of the province of the defense in this action you will understand your province of the defense in this action you will understand your readily that our witnesses do not come voluntarily of their own free will to give their testimony. We have to bring them here by the process of the Court. We have not had the privilege of previously consulting with them, so as to know what we could prove by them and what we'could not, as parties do in ordinary cases; and although these witnesses are called for the defense, they cannot be classed as friendly to that side, for they will be called upon to testify to matters which will be destructive to their own rose that we may fail to prove specifically some of the charges we have made in our answer against this defendant. It may be that the testimony will not come up to the excent we haid down in our answer, but we will show the presence of such circumstances as could only exist upon the hypothesis of the truth of these charges. I will now call your attention to the charges made against the action. I desire to call your attention to the charges made against the plantiff, and then to call your attention to the compaint in this is action. I desire to call your attention to the compaint in this is action. I desire the call was according to the control of the control of

Circuit Court, before Judge Barnard. The room was filled with parties interested in the case, a large number of the outlook being, as usual attracted to the Court room in expectation of political developments.

The DEFENSE ASKS TO HAVE THE APPIRMATIVE.

Mr. Williams, for the defense, moved that the defendant be allowed to have the affirmative, and said that in this case none of the allegations made by the complainant were denied.

Mr. Nelson, for the prescention, said that in this case none of the allegations made by the complainant were denied.

Mr. Nelson, for the prescention, said that when paintiff had any evidence to produce, the affirmative belongs to them, both in English and American courts.

THE OFENING.

The Court denied the motion, and Mr. Hemer A. Nelson proceeded to open the case for the plaintiff. He began by calling the attention of the jury to the deep interest evidently fell by both parties in the case before the Court, and proceeded to sinte the issue. The plaintiff, he said, had been 30 years and more a resident of the City of Williamaburgh, or the City of Brooklys, as it is now termed, and had held nearly every office in the city of the people during that time. He had brought an action with desire for simple justice, upon the evidence which should appear. The defendant was the publisher of a newspaper in the city of Mr. Strong's residence, and in that journal had taken occasion to make a charge against the plaintiff them a Senator in the New York Statz Legislature, which, if true, might subject the plaintiff to imprisonment for ity years. Whether that charge be true or false, whether the plaintiff is guilty of it or not guirty, was the question to be decided.

The charge complained of was then read, from a letter in

cided.

The Brooklyn Times of May 11, 1865:

"I don't know that Senator Strong has pidden or twenty thousand dollars, but I do know that Senator Strong has pidden or twenty thousand themore I don't know that a Senator who would try to be paid, and forthermore I know that a Senator who would try to belles a member of Assembly, and who as an indrained has bribed members of the Legislatine, would not be very tender hearted on the subject, and Demos Strong is that man. Let him contradict it if he dare, and I will produce the facts.

themore I knaw that a Semior with wand by the Mean the Assembly, and who as an indiviously has beined members of the Legislature, would not be very lender hearted on the subject, and Demos Strong is that man. Let him contradict it it he dar, and I will produce the facts.

Now, gentlemen, that charge was published near the home of Senator Strong: it was published among those who knew him knew him well and those who knew of his reputation alone. That charge circulated throughout this community, and in the language of one of the subsequent articles of this defendant it seems to have been circulated far and wide. As he sare, "it has been circulated from the Mountains of the Penebscot to the pig-tailed Chinamen of the Golden State." That is a statement which he subsequently made in regard to this likel, as we term it. It was not made by innuendo or instinutions, but it was a bold open, and plain charge that he had corrupted the members of the Legislature, that he had brought himself within the reach of the criminal law, which allows a punishment for ten years. We hear it often said that a man who brings a suit to detend his character is a foolish man, but it is possible to push, hurt, and charge a man antil he is compelled to bring the suit and Senator Strong was compelled to bring the suit and Senator Strong was compelled to bring the suit and Senator Strong was compelled to bring the suit varicularity, mentioning the names of certain men in the Legislature whom he declares to have been corrupted by Senator Strong. He claims that the plaintiff paid money. You will bear in mind this charge, for that alone is what you are to try whether Senator Demas Strong, either as an individual or otherwise, has brilled Members of the Legislature. We many travelle in politics from this centers. However much we may wravely in political matters outside, here we must look for simple, even justice to both parties. (Counsel here read an extract to show the powe, of the press and the liberty of speech—two rights dear to crey cituze, bu

Mr. Williams - We propose now to prove that at the time of be publication of the alleged likel, that it was a matter of

against Mr. Strong were matters of general notoriety, and further that they were generally believed to be true by the community irrespective of these charges in the paper.

The Court admitted the question, and the coursed for complainant took an excention.

Q. Were you acquainted with the general reputation of the plaintiff at the time the alleged likely was published in The Trace as to the matter charged in the publication. A. I don't know if I can answer that, I don't know agreat deal about it; I have not heard many persons speak of that particular part of the charge.

The next witness called was Thomas Weish, who deposed as follows. I reside at No. 16 Secondart, and a collector and newspaper carrier; The Trace is one of the papers I distribute, I carry about 200 copies of it in the Niceteenth Ward, not in Mr. Strong's neighborhood. Mr. Strong lives in the Thirteenth Ward, which adjoins the Nineteenth.

Cross eramined—I have been connected with defendant's paper about 20 years, have known Mr. Strong since his return from California, in 1826 or 1837; am acquainted with his reputation in the community.

A question as to what the public say of Mr. Strong, as to bribing or receiving bribes in the Legislature, was objected to, admitted, and exception taken. I read what the papers said, plaintiff's general reputation for truth and versarry is good so far as I know.

Q. Do you know what was his reputation in reference to bribers in the Legislature at the time? A. It would be impossible to answer that question without explanation.

Q. Well ac on, you may answer it with your explanation, a. Mr. Strong, who had opposed his election, and worked against him all day at the polic, believed that there was no foundation whatever for the charges, and that they were made from political prejudice—these as well as other rumors and reports.

Q. How general among the community were her epopers to which you refer? A. Well stories told second-hand, such as of matter and things that centryed in Son, the men was a corrupt man, that is

man named flucchings; Mr. Jennings once took me something about a law and between Mr. Strong and Mr. Hutchings. TESTIMONY OF Mr. LAFETRA.

Henry T. Lafetin, being sworm deposed as follows: I reside at No. 157 South Ninthat; was engaged about five years on 7as Tosse; left there about two years ago, did all sorts of work in the editoria room part of the time generally; knew something of the circulation of the paper, which was about 0,000 delix when I left; was not there on the lift, of May. 1865, the exchange list was very small as compared with other papers; I did not see the article referred to at the time, but did afterward. I used to be asked as to my opinion of Mr. Strong's reputation, but knowing that I was employed in Mr. Hennetts office, and also a friend of Mr. Strong's people did not express to me their opinions of the article abilities office, and also a friend of the Article Abilded to although thearin a great many speak of tr. Ithiuk Mr. Strong's reputation as a legislator was generally believed to be good.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. CROCKS.

Gen. Philip S. Crocke was sworn and testified. Reside at Platbash have reside in this county its years, have known Mr. Strong 25: I believe he resided in the Eastern District all that time, he is a lawyer by profession; I think under to years not in the Legislature in 1864; he has held offices of trust in this caty.

Gross-examined—Mr. Strong was a clerk in a "notion" store

this city.

Gross-examined—Mr. Strong was a clerk in a "notion" store.

I think in New York when I first knew him; as far as I know, he remained there up to the time of his going to California; he went thetre at about the beginning of the gold excitement. I don't remember how long he was there. I believe he was in the gold business don't know that he went late any business immediately on his return; I knew he was in business in 1860, having been previously admitted to practice in 1852, or there abouts, was in partnership with me in 1860 hot not since. of the Thirteenth Ward for several years, and then was in the Senste.

The Commissioner from Washington to examine the facilities for an iron-clad basin arrived here to-day.

rrupt practices.

The witnesses for the defense were then called.

Common Council.

Other witnesses were eniled and heard, and the Court adjourned at 3; p. m. until 10 o'clock this morning.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE ELECTIONS IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRI-

TORY-MILITARY MOVEMENTS-MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 12, 1866.

Arrived steamer Sierra Nevada, from the Columbia River.

in four others.

The 14th Regiment stationed at Vancouver has been

The Portland Iron clad Basin.

been my friend, he was always in political life; mr acquaint ance with him arose from political association; I do not know ance with him arose from political association. I do not know when the acasion of less adjourned.

Here the counsel for the plaintiff announced that he rested the case for the present.

Mr. Williams, for the defense, asked the court to rule that the paper in which the alleged libelous article expeared was in evidence.

THE FENIANS.

Some Vitality Left-Possible Baid on the Beauharnois Canal-The War at an Eud at Buffale and Ogdensburg-The Fenian Prisonevidence.

This was opposed by the counsel for the plaintiff, and the rount was argued at some length, and the court finally ruled the paper as forming part of the testimony taken in the case. ers at Toronto-Fenianism in New-York. MONTREAL.

MONTREAL Thursday, June 14, 1866. Orders have been sent to the force on the frontier to renain there. It was intended to withdraw them to-day. The action of the pro-Fenian party in Congress creates some excitement here. It is feared that this will give new vitality to the Fenian designs. An attack or raid upon the Huntington line of the frontier, and directed toward the Beauharnois Canal, is looked for. There is a good force ready to meet it.

TORONTO.

TORONTO. C. W., Thursday, June 14, 1866.

Volunteers on the frontier, whose business urgently requires them home, are now permitted to leave. Others will remain under arms.

The Government has not yet decided whether to proceed in the legislation perfecting the Confederation scheme or postpone it to an adjourned session.

It is not decided whether the Fenian prisoners will be tried by civil or military court. Some of the Ministry favor lenity, others think that an example should be made.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA. C. W., Thersday, Jone 15, 1865.

It is reported to the Government that the Fenians are about to make another raid in the vicinity of Fort Eric.

There is some uncasiness felt here. Facts are undoubtedly known which the authorities do not desire to divalge

at present.

A dispatch has been received announcing the capture of fourteen Femians in Hamilton. They had dispatches which will throw considerable light on the Femian plans and movements. The military authorities forbid the transmission of any dispatches giving movements of troops or vessels of war to the press. There is something important on the carnet.

Browne's explanation of his cause of retirement from the Ministry is looked for with much interest. It is expected

Browne's explanation of his cause of retirement from the Ministry is looked for with much interest. It is expected to morrow.

Large number of Fenians are reported assembling along the south-western frontier.

OGDENSRURG.

OGDENSRURG.

The Fenian war on the border has clossed. At midnight, Wednesday, all but a few stragglers had quitted Malone and other points for their homes, and officers were hunting up the scattered men for the parpose of sending them away. The examination of the Fenian officers arrested last week was concluded before the United States Commissioner, Charles O. Tappan, last evening, and the prisoners were held, the Generals in the sum of \$4,000, and each of the others in the sum of \$2,000 cach, for appearance for trial at the term of the United States District Court, to be convened at Canandaigua on the 19th instant. Upon consultation with their Counsel, Judge Flanders of Malone, in view of the near approach of the term of the Court, they concluded to remain in the custody of the officers. They arrived here on the midnight train, and left again at 4:45 this a. m. for Canandaigua. The following is a complete list of the prisoners, with rank, name and residence:

Gen. M. C. Murphy, New-York; Gen. J. J. Hefferman, Albany; Col. J. T. G. Reilly, Rochester; Lieut. Terence Quinn, Albany; Major John F. Connelly, Newark, N. J.; Capt. John Glass, New-York; Capt. P. H. Grady, Albany; Capt. John L. Fallon, Potsdam; Capt. W. H. Lindsay, New-York; Lieut. Jno. O Brien, New-York; Dr. W. L. Shine, Newark.

The officers were cheerful, and passed their time in

The officers were cheerful, and passed their time in ring Irish national songs, and other exhibitions of

SECOND DISPATCH.

OGDEVSBURG, Thursday, June 14, 1895.

From one of Gen. Meade's staff, just arrived from Malone, I hear that further trouble is anticipated at Buffalo.

Gen. Meade was suddenly telegraphed for and left via
Albany for that point. Four companies of troops have
been ordered from Malone to Buffalo. They will pass
through here Ioninght. through here to-night. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.
BUFFALO. Thursday, June 14, 1856.
The guard of United States troops placed in the telegraph office of this city, has to day been withdrawn. It was a mistake, and believed to have been done without the knowledge of Gen. Barry.
The Fenians have surrendered, and are now seeking transportation on Gen. Barry's terms, viz: Not to take uparton seguin to invade Canada.

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As many as 2,500 names have already been enrolled by their officers to return home.

President Roberts's last proclamation has completed the work of disbanding the Fenian army here, though, before it was published, the Fenian Gen. Burns was in treaty with Gen. Barry to get Government and to send the men

SECOND DISPATCH.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 14, 1866.

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The ebb tide of the Fenian war of invasion is distinetly visible in this city. Large numbers of disbanded and disgrated Lenian soldiers are daily returning here from "the front," and are receiving transportation from the officials at the Roberts Headquarters to their respective homes.

They report that there are no Ferlans now on the border. The action of the United States officials has effectually crushed the movement and the campaign is considered as ended.

The officers of the right wing of Gen. Sweene y's army, held a meeting for consultation at the headquarters. No. 706 Brondway, yesterday afteracoo. About fully officers, helding various ranks, including several members of the staff of Gen. Sweeney were present at the meeting, which was "strictly private." isgusted Fenian soldiers are daily returning here from "the

FIELD SPORTS.

Rase Rall.

self. This is almost all the electrons in which be was approached for his vote. I will only call your attention to one of two be fore calling your attention to the charge of his having been brilled for his vote on the New York Central Kalirond sill. In 164 or 1865, just before the plaintiff opened his cammaign at Albany, Mr. John S. McKar, being interested in the passage of a bill, approached this beantiff and detailed to him his wants and his troubles. Counsel proceeded to relate that there was a find in the City Trensury of \$25,000 legally due to McKay, and that it was necessary an act should be passed before the money could be touched; that Mr. Sirvog rold McKay on being applied to by him, that these things never passed without money. The bill was ultimately brought forward by Mr. Perry, McKay rolusing to pay plaintiff any thing for what was his just due. Mr. Strong then went to Mr. Perry and told him. "There is money in tait bill, and it never ought to pass unless he pays for it."

Mr. Briggs then aircrived to 82,200 having been raised for Mr. Strong to get an act passed through for sheriff Mc Names. THE DEFEAT OF THE CHAMPION ATLANTICS-THEY GO OVER TO NEW-JERSEY AND PLAY AN EXPERIMEN-TAL GAME-THE IRVINGTON CLUB THE VICTORS.

Yesterday the Atlantic Club visited Irvington, Newreev, about four miles from Newark, and there played a game with the Irvington Club, and after a contes bours duration, partly played in the rain, they came off second best by a score of 23 to 17 in a full game. This was the third best by a score of 25 to 1 in a ting game. It is a search experimental game played this season against strong clubs, and in every case defeat has followed the experimental parties. The Atlantics went "over to New Jersey" minus the services of Smith and Galvin, thinking they had a mere country club to deal with but on their arrival at Irvington they found a time ready to meet them composed of the strong est players of the Newark Club, the Pioneers and the irvington duniers, all of whom are now members of the Irvington Senior Club—a club in the National Association. It was not long after the commencement of the match before the Atlanties found that they had a hard road to travel, the Irvingtons playing finely in the field and also batting well. The close of the fifth timings saw the Atlantics in the van by a score of 15 to 9, but afterward the New Jersey players went in strong for a good score at the bat, and by sharp play in the field they added no less than 14 runs to their score in the last four innings, and put out the champions for two runs, thereby winning by a total score of 25 to 17. This game was another striking illustration of the fallacy of going into a match without a full nine, or, in other words, of playing an experimental game with a club of whose straight you know nothing.

This result though it does not affect the championship, because the Irvingtons must win another game before the Atlantic score in the past two years. It will, however, be a good lesson to them not again to enter noon a match in the unprepared state they were in this case. experimental game played this season against strong clubs, The witnesses for the defense were then called.

TENTIADNY OF MR. JOHNSON.

Jeremini Johnson of Rahway, N. J., was first called to the stand. His deposition was as follows: I reside in Rahway; I have known Demas Strong for some time; I don't know how long, I knew him is 1031 he may have been at Albazy that Winter; I had an interest in Kent ave, when there was a hill introduced ito sewer it, which I tried to defeat by using my influence at Albazy; I saw Mr. Strong there and employed him to look out for that and some other interests of mine there in dock property; think Mr. Strong stayed till the close of the season; think he was not a member of the Legislature; he was in Albany when I first employed him; don't know what his business was then; do not know where I saw him first: I did not raise any money to my knowledge, to defeat this bill; I paid Mr. Strong \$500 at the close of the seasion, for his services but do not know what he did with it, did not give him any more money to defeat the bill, and did not know or hear of any more being paid him; I saw Mr. Strong in Brooklyn, when he said he thought the hill would be defeated; do not know that he said anything about the cost of it, he did not ask for more money, not did I; received a telegram from him, saying only that the bill was defeated, and he came down two or three days afterward; the hill in reference to the dock property was not passed; do not think Mr. Strong for ever said to me that he had speat money to defeat this bill; he did say something to me in Brooklyn about getting it amended or deleated; I was not present when he all dressed the Legislature; nothing was said of the affeir at the Common Council.

Other witnesses were eniled and heard, and the Court ad-

od lesson to them not again to enter

0. B. HEVINGTON.

3 Bailey, r. f.

2 Waiters, p.

4 M. Campbell, 1st b.

3 Swezie, 2d b.

4 O Williams, s. s.

1 H. Campbell, c. f.

2 S Leonard, c.

3 Buckley, 3d b.

3 I Lewis, I. f. 97 17 Totals

Totals 27 17 Totals 27 23 INNINGS.

1st. 2d. 2d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th.—Total. Atlantic 2 1 1 5 6 0 1 0 1-17 Irvington 2 0 6 1 0 5 5 2 2-23 Umpire Mr. Callaway of the Eureka. Scorers—Messrs. Monk and Eaton. Time of game—4 hours.
Fiy-eatches—Atlantic, 11: Irvington, 9.
Out on bases—Atlantic, 14: Irvington, 7 times. On Montlay near the Atlantics play the Peconic Clob of Brooklyn on the Capitoline grounds, and we would advise them to have out their full team and not be again caught nappling as they were on this occasion.

At the close of the match the Irvingtons escorted their guests to the Irvington Hotel, were a collation was prepared for them, and after the presentation and reception of the ball they were taken in cars to the Market-st, depot, Newark. The Atlantics returned home bearing their defeat good-humoredly, feeling confident of victory in the ensuing two games.

EMPIRE CLUB AGAINST THE FIELD.

Artived steamer Seria Accountance and the with \$286,000 in treasure.

The result of the Oregon election remains in doubt. Both parties claim the State by a majority of about 6.0.

The returns of the election in Washington Territory show large Democratic gains. The entire Democratic Ticket in nine counties is elected, and it is believed to be so in four others. The Empire Base Hall Club will play their "first nine" against the field at Hoboken on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 3] p. m. FIRE IN HUDSON-ST .- SEVEN HORSES BURNED .-

ordered to Arizona immediately.
Stocks are irregular: Ophir, \$312; Imperial, \$108;
Savage, \$255; Alpha, \$300; Yellow Jacket, \$610; Belcher,
\$175; Chollar, \$195. Legal Tenders, 73.
Arrived steamer Constitution from Panama with New
York dates of May 21st.
Arrived ship Lookout, Nugent, from New-York. ergly after 11 o'clock inst night a fire broke out in the basement of the premises No. 636 Hudson-st., occupied in the base-ment as a stable, and on three upper floors as a feed-store. Before the fire was extinguished the building was seriously damaged. The horaes could not be got out, and all perished. The feed store was occupied by Nathan W. Ladie, whose loss will be about \$2.50, insured for \$1.000. No. 618 was occupied as a dwelling by Theodore Ladge and Levi Pluct. So dense was the smoke that it was with the greatest difficulty the occupants could make their escape. The loss of Mr. Ladue is about \$600 on furniture; insured for \$1.300 in the North River Company. The buildings are owned by the Herring estate, and are damaged to the amount of \$1.500, insured. Of the houses, one was owned by W. W. Ladie, one by J. T. Meyer, one by E. S. Hitchcock, two by Abel Plunt, and one by John Gardner. The police rom the Ninth and adjoining Precincts were under the command of Capt. Schrieg. Before the fire was extinguished the building was seriously Toad.

Mil. Water H. Thursday, June 14, 1865.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Milwankee and Prairie du Chien Railroad to-day: Alexander Mitchell, H. C. Stimson, Russell Sage, F. F. James, N. A. Cawdrey, Walter S. Gurnee, S. S. Merall, H. Crocker, James Rudd. The Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien Rail-

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. PROPOSITION FOR IMMEDIATE STATE ACTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 14, 1866. After the Senate had adopted the Conststational Amendment, just concurred in by the House of Representatives, Gov. Curtin addressed a circular letter to the Governors of all the loyal States, suggesting the propriety of union in setion in calling together their Legislatures for the ratification of that amendment. It is now understood that such uniform action will be had, and that before the adjournment of Congress a ratification of the amendment

THE STATE SESATE.

ALBANY, Thorsday, June 14, 1865.
The Senate, in secret session, spent the morning in onsidering questions submitted by counsel vesterday.
A recess was taken without coming to a decision.

considering questions submitted by counsel vesterday.

A recess was taken without coming to a decision.

On the opening of the door of the Senate Chamber this afternoon the President announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution:

Risolved, That by virtue of the message of the Governor, read at the desk of the Clerk on the 14th day of February last, this Senate has jurisdiction of the subject matter, and has a right, at a proper time, to hear and determine the question of removal of the respondent from his office.

Mr. Shaffer said that the message, as read by the Clerk on that day, had never been brought to the notice of the respondent in any way or form. He therefore asked that the defense should have time to consider what course to take under the resolution. He also wanted to know what was meant by the "proper time." He did not know what the message was that was referred to in the resolution.

Mr. Sedowick thought that the charges should be read and the trial proceed. Time exough had been occupied already, and it was unnecessary to delay longer. The Senate has twice decided that it has jurisdiction in the case, and he submitted it was not becoming to ask for further time to see how a trial may be delayed.

Mr. Shiff said they had asked that the message upon which these proceedings were based should be read. A message had been read, and it had been proved that such a message as the clerk had read never was in the possession of the Senate. He asked for the opportunity to demand of the Senate. He asked for the opportunity to demand of the Senate to decide the question of irregularity that had been raised. Thus far the point has been evaded.

Mr. Shaffer said it was not in the power of any living

evaded.

Mr. Shaper said it was not in the power of any living man to produce the message of the 14th of February referred to in the resolution. The respondents counsel asks for time to consider what course to pursue in view of the

new complication thus created.

After further remarks the Senate went into secret session, and no further open proceedings were had to-day. THE CASE OF JUDGE SMITH—PRESENTATION OF FACTS.

In view of the points raised on the trial of Judge Smith by the Senate, and the arguments already used, the follow-

In view of the points raised on the trial of Judge Smith by the Senate, and the arguments already used, the following facts are presented:

By the Constitution, article 6, section 11, it is provided that County Judges, etc., may be removed by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor. Charges in writing, on oath, were made against the County Judge by persons of Oneida County. The Governor sent the charges to the Senate, with a short message, recommending the removal of the Judge, unless he should disprove the charges against him. The message was read in the Senate, and ordered to be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Before being referred or entered on the journal, the Lieutenant-Governor took the message back to the Governor, and suggested that it be medified in some slight matters of form. Without knowing whether it had been presented to the Senate, the Governor at once made the desired change, recommending that the accused should be removed from office, if, upon a full and fair investigation, he should be convicted of the charges. He then delivered the same to the Lleutenant-Governor, who returned it to the Senate in its medified and present form. It was entered on the journal of the Senate in foll, published in the papers the next day, and a copy was afterward served upon the accused, whose defense was prepared with reference thereto. It is held that no good lawyer questions the authority of the Governor to send a new message and was properly transmitted to the Senate. It appears that the message as corrected was read by the Clerk to the Senate next day from the record, and duly approved. It is also held that if any question was to be made as to the informality of reading the new message to the Senate for the first time from its own record, it should then have been raised. No objection was then made, but the Senate is now asked, by taking oral proof, to contradict its own record in this collateral way. The message merely gives jurisdiction to the Senate, and enables it to proceed with the trial, a

Connecticut.

ELECTION OF STATE CONTROLLER-MURDER OF

PREEDMAN.

NEW HAVES, Conn., Thursday, June 14, 1866.

Leman W. Cutler was Jo-day elected by the Legislature to the office of State Controller, vice Battelle, resigned. A colored man named George Knight, a freedman, was murdered last night in this city by some unknown parties.

CHICAGO.
CHICAGO. Thursday, June 14, 1866.
A fire at the Union stock yards to-day destroyed a tank
house and other property valued at \$15,000; fully insured.
STLAMBOAT FIRE AT ST. LOUIS—LOSS \$100,000.
ST.LOUIS—Thursday, June 14, 1866.
The steamer Magnolia was burned at the upper levee
this morning. She was valued at about \$100,000; insured
for half this sum.

TELEGRAPHIC CONSOLIDATION -- By the consolidation of the American and Western Union Telegraph lines, there will be a control of more than 100 000 miles of wire, conecting all important points from Newfoundland to San Francisco. Within a year there will be telegraphic tween the place last named and St. Petersburg, while Cuba is soon to be united with this continent in the same manner.

The Tribune Enlarged.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD. ENLARGEMENT OF THE DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Notwithstanding the fact that the size of THE TRIB UNE has been increased more than one quarter, the price will remain the same. TERMS.

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\$10 per annum; \$5 for six months.

THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

DAILY TRIBUSE.

BERTINE—STUBBINGS—At the residence of the bride's parents
Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on Tuesday, June 12, by the
Rev. Henry Gidman, Mr. J. H. Bertine of New-York to Miss Sarak
Jennie, daughter of Mr. Thomas F. Stubbings of Mount Vernon
No cards. CORWEN-DAVIS-At Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, June 14, by the Rev. David Irving, D. D., Henry B. Corwen of this city to Mary R., daughter of Joel Usvis of the former place.

COXE-YEOMANS-At Sambary, Pa., on Tuesday, the 12th inst, at the residence of James Boyd, esq., by the Rev. Edward D. Yeomans, D. D., of Rochester, S. Y., Wm. Ellery C. Coxe of Harrisburg, Pa. to Frances, daughter of the late Rev. J. W. Yeomans, D. D. of Danville, Pa.

burg. Ps. to Frince, acquirer of the case her burger, Ps. to D. of Danville, Ps.
LOWERRE—WRIGHT—In Brooklyn. on Wednesday, June 13, 1866, by the Rev. C. H. Payne, Curtis B. Lowerre to Miss Edizabeth Wright of Flushing, L. I.
BOBERTS—BOULMARE—On Monday, the 11th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Armitage, Eugens F. Roberts to Juliet A., daughter of Heary J.
Boulware, each, both of this city.
New-Orleans papers please copy.
WILSON—MORRIN—On Wednesday, June 13, at Vockville, by the Rev. J. W. Shackelford, Edger D. Wilson of Kingston, N. Y., to Miss Marie C. Morrin of this city. No cards.
California papers please copy.
WOOSTER—WILLET—At Washington Hights, on Thorsday, June 14, by the Rev. Chas. A Stoddard, Chas. F. Wooster to Martha J. Willett, daughter of the late Jas. C. Willet, equ., all of this city.

DIED.

AMES-In Middletown, Conn., on Tuesday, June 12, the Rev. J. W. H. Ames, in the 20th year of his age. The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon. he (operal will the place on rivay ancience).
ATCHELOR—On Thursday, June 14, 1965, after a painful libres, lance B. Balchelor, aged 30 years, I menth and 14 days.
Otice of funeral hereafter. COCKS-On Thursday, the 14th inst., Miss Mary Jane Cocks, niece of the late Samuel Dodge, e.g., The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock p. m., from No. 29! West

BOFFMAN-In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 13, Mrs. Jans Hoffman, resint of the late Samuel L. Canfield, aged 55 years, 4 months. HOFFMAN—In Brooklyn, en Wednesday, June 28 years, 4 months ann relief of the late Samuel L. Canfield, aged 35 years, 4 months ann It days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the foneral, from her late residence. No. 15e Congress at, on Friday, the 15th inst, at 3 o'clock p. m. MINER—At Newark, N. J. on Treeday, June 12. Mary Elizabeth, third daughter of the state Capt A ileu and Famy Miner of this city. The foneral will take place on Friday, the 15th inst. at 11 o'clock p. m. from the residence of her brother. Alse in B. Miner, No. 1 Fark-place, Newark, N. J.

Park place, New ark, N. J.

ODELL-in Brooklyn, on Wednerday, June 12, 1866, Moses F. Odell, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the Sambest, M. E. Church, Brooklyn, without further notice.

PLINT-in Brooklyn, L. L., on Thursday, June 14, of commuption, Harrentte Jeannette, wife of Falward Plant.

Behalives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 200 Carleton ave., on Saturday, at 3 o'clock p. in.

o'clock p. m.

ROGERS—At his residence, No. 5 Eigh Villas, Shawlands, on Tuesday, May 29, Professor Henry Darwin Regers, Lt. D., F. R. S., &c., Professor of Natural History in the University of Gragow.

SOUTHMAYD—At Mindletown, Conn., on Sunday, June 10, Sarah, E., 7 15 of Samuel Gray Southmayd, M. D., of this 2417.

Special Notices.

"I likes de abent of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING REUS petter as any oder," said one of our cousins German the

remark literally, " it is the best odor out." Why is PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS so universally popular? Because it harmonizes delightfully with the most promi-

Dr. Hulse's Protector from Cholera.

This is a Medicinal Pad to be worn on the body to prevent any person from taking any contagions or infectious disease, as well as Cholera Morbus and most diseases of Summes.

It is prepared on strictly scientific principles, and is intended, not as a care after the disease is contracted, but to render the system imperections, so that a person wearing the Pad is safe, even in the midst of

The medical faculty under whose notice it has come approve of it, and one of our leading physicians says "it will save the lives of thou-

sands the coming Summer."

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A new and superior article, excelling in quality and fineness of finish
any plated ware ever before offered either of home or foreign manufacture. W. G., Ja., will occupy the store Nos. 572 and 574 BROAD WAY, Metropolitan Hotel, about August 1.

Sleeve Buttons and Studs, New Styles,
Two, Three, Five Eight, Ten to Seventy-five Bollars a set. F
sain by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canzist. Fans. Paris Fans. G. C. ALLEN. NEW STYLES, just received. For sale by No. 415 Broadway, one

Watches and Jewelry of all Descriptions or sale by GEO, C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal at Enr-Rings and Pins-New Styles. Coral, Carboncie, Garnet, Amethyst, Ensmel, Silver, &c. Fiftee Twenty, Twenty-five to One Hundred Bollars a set. For sale by

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AT RETAIL. TREET, the Hatter, No. 409 Broadway, has now open his extensive and elegant stock of Hats for Men. Boys, Youths, Ladies and Misses. For style and quality, this stock is unsurpassed.

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The Union War Chart.

Lieut-Gen. GRANT says. "I have extended your UNION WAR CHART with great pleasure." Secretary McCULLOCH says. "I concer fully in the high option expressed by Gen. Grant." Chief Justice CHASE says. "I wish it could be in every action-from it the country." AGENTS WANTED in severy rounty. Price 42. LORENZO DOW & Co., No. 7 Stoadway.

Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HERMAN for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer ETNA, on SATUBDAY June 16, will close at this Office at 16.78 a. m. and at the up-town direct, as follows: Stations A and B, 5:00 a. m.; Stations C and D 7:45 a. m.; Stations E and F, 7:30; Saxisin G, 7:25.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster. Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for France via Brast and Havre, per steamer VILLE DE PARIS, will close at this Office. at 8 s. m., on SATURDAY, June 16, and at the spateon offices at follows: On FRIDAY, June 15, Stations A and B, 8/20 p. m.; Stations C and D, 8/15 p. m.; Stations E and F, p. m., Station 6, 7/20 p. on JAMES KELLIN, Fortmanne.

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The Seventh Assembly District Union Association will need at Bisecker Buildings on PRIDAY EVENING, June 15, 1866, at a clock.

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For particulars, inclose stamp to GEORGE PERRY & SON, Georgetown, Cont LIEBIG'S SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHER MILK, and LIEBIG'S SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHER MILK, and the Fray Bento's Ungasy. ALEERT DUNG, No. 61 Bowery, cor. Consist.

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Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair-First quality has dys and hair dysing. Black of Brown, all shades at BATCHELOR'S, No. 15 Bood of

day. "Of course you do," said an American bystander, who took the